

Daily Appeal.

BY H. CLANAN & DILL.

GRENADA, MISS.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

Gentlemen who arrive from the United States with late papers, will confer a favor by leaving them at the counting room of the APPEAL office, or at the editor's room, over GEO. LAKE'S store, next door to the Collins House. In these days of mountain mail from the South and a blockade on the North, our facilities to furnish the latest news from all quarters are greatly increased by a little attention on the part of our friends, for which we shall ever remain grateful. Parties from above will confer an especial favor by furnishing us any Northern papers in their possession.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.

This measure, as it finally passed Congress, after consideration by a conference committee, makes no change in the old law beyond simply extending the liability of the draft to citizens between thirty-five and forty-five years.

AN ABOLITION-LOVER'S SATISFACTION.

It is stated that BLAIR, the governor of Michigan, admitted in the convention which re-nominated him for governor, that he had kept back the troops from that State "before this had been declared an abolition war." But he was, however, "he had something to work for." He can of course "go in," because the character of the war has been changed, and it is to be hoped he will call out his abolition legions. The negroes of the South can whip all of that class that will enter the field.

"AN ABOLITION WAR." We thank Governor BLAIR for the honest confession, and will govern ourselves accordingly.

THANKS—To Lieutenant T. L. Shute, Postmaster, for file of New Orleans papers of the 26th and 27th ult.

THE Mississippi election for judicial and county officers will be held on Monday next. We will cheerfully publish returns that may be forwarded to us by our friends in the different counties.

MR. S. B. Jones, Superintendent of the Memphis and Ohio railroad has our thanks for late Richmond and Charleston papers, in advance of the mail, accompanied by a very excellent lithograph likeness of General Stonewall Jackson.

WE learn from the Galveston News of the 15th September, that the yellow fever has made its appearance in several towns of Texas. At Sabine Pass, at the latest news, there had been twenty-five deaths from it. Most of the people had fled from the place. There were cases at Beaumont, Orange and Indiana.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says there is no doubt but that Mobile is to be attacked as soon as Farragut's fleet can get to within range. There is nothing to be done in the way of repairs at the navy yard at Pensacola, the enemy well knowing he will soon have to "abandon it."

MICHAEL—The Washington correspondent asserts that the statement that the government do not discuss the removal of McClellan is untrue, and says: "I have the authority of one of them for saying that a large majority of them were inimical to McClellan, but they finally concluded to take no official action in the matter."

THE Little Rock True Democrat contains a patriotic letter from General N. B. Pearce, in which he declines to become a candidate for governor of Arkansas, and cordially recommends Mr. Harris Parnham, of Clark county, for that place. The True Democrat also boasts the name of the latter gentleman as its first choice for governor.

CLAY AND CAMERON.—The New York Post says that General Cassius M. Clay has definitely abandoned all idea of returning to Russia, and will serve his country unconditionally in the field, wherever the commander-in-chief may send him. Mr. Cameron, his successor as Minister to Russia, is expected back to this country early in November, and the duties of the legation will probably devolve on his secretary, Bayard Taylor.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—A patriotic lady of Savannah has sent to the Republic a large package of bullets, the history of which is somewhat curious. They were moulded by her husband in the war of 1812, to be used against the British, and have been kept as a relic in the family from that day until now. She freely gives them up to be used against the Yankees, and the prayer that some one may make the enemies of her country less.

COLD WEATHER COMING.—The Mobile Register laments that there are unmitigated natural signs of an early winter impending. If true, and the Mobile Register is not a liar, that which are already migrating from the North, as well as blue-jays, which are not generally seen at this latitude until the 1st of November. Besides them, the snipe and other birds are already donning their winter plumage, which does not generally appear until that date. These indications are with justice regarded as warning, for nature never makes mistakes in such matters.

CAPTAIN B. MALONE WOUNDED.—EDITORS APPEAL: In my report to you a few days since of the casualties in the 19th regiment Mississippi volunteers, in the recent (second) battle of Manassas, I neglected to report among the wounded, Captain B. Malone, commissary of this regiment. He was painfully wounded in the foot while gallantly fighting in the ranks of Company A with his musket. This is a noble and uncommon example—that of an officer throwing off his commission and battling with the enemy as a private in defense of his country, and I make special notice of his acts in justice to his bravery, and from the fact of my forgetting to include him among the wounded of Company A. By publishing the above, you will greatly oblige.

Yours, most respectfully,
R. S. ABERNATHY, Captain,
Commanding 19th Regiment Miss. Vols.

Journal Mississippi and Columbus papers please copy.

Surrender of Manassasville—Harris' Official Report.

TEL. NEWS, KNOWN, Sept. 29th, 1862.
W. Smith, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29th, 1862.
To General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Insp. Gen.

The portion at this place surrendered last night without firing a gun. We got four thousand prisoners, four thousand small arms, quantities of artillery and munitions in large quantities.

FROM KANAWHA COUNTY.—The bank, the large hotel (the Kanawha House), and a few other buildings, were destroyed by the Yankees, in their flight from Charleston. The quantity of salt on hand at the salines is stated to be 19,000 barrels.

FEELING AT THE NORTH.

The effect of Lincoln's negro-testing proclamation at the North has been looked for by us with a little degree of interest. We could not believe that the great Constitutional party of that section would quietly submit to the last great outrage upon the instrument they had so highly venerated and so long insisted should be the only rule and guide by which to carry on the affairs of the country. To have done so would have been to admit a stain upon the political conscience of those who, we must admit, notwithstanding, their present opinion toward us and the activity with which they have heretofore rallied to fight us, had ever occupied high grounds upon Constitutional questions. They are in a minority, it is true, but that minority is a great party—in some of the States its votes outnumbering the entire voting population of Mississippi more than two to one; and for their status on the negro-testing policy now inaugurated, we have watched, as remarked, with great interest.

But few of their great leaders have as yet had an opportunity to make a record, as none of their legislative meetings or great conventions have recently assembled. Thus, we feel assured, will be remedied at the first opportunity. In the meantime the press has taken position boldly and unflinchingly, and is ably discussing the measure in opposition. The minds of the people are being prepared for a better contest, in the halls of Congress and elsewhere whenever the issue would give back to us, in all its fullness, the policy which we have so long and so justly opposed with a vigor that will only be increased by the knowledge that he has control of Congress where his edicts will be adopted as he desires.

At Washington, the proclamation continues the all-absorbing theme of public discussion, and the Democratic press, says one writer from that city, that "the President has swept away every vestige of hope for the rekindling of that sentiment and feeling to the existence of which we could look for a restoration of the Union."

In regard to that proclamation there is but one sentiment among Democrats and conservative men here—that of unqualified and unreserved condemnation. With a unanimity that constitutes an anomaly in history, the political opponents of Mr. LINCOLN have rallied, in the field and out of it, to his support, as the constitutional head of the government, for the suppression of the rebellion, believing that the Union would give back to us, in all its fullness, the policy which we have so long and so justly opposed with a vigor that will only be increased by the knowledge that he has control of Congress where his edicts will be adopted as he desires.

The radicals, on the other hand, are jubilant, because they now expect to see the full benefit of their election in the election of LINCOLN. Fortunately, the rejoicings of the GREENBACKS, BUCHANANS, SUMMERS, etc., can work us no harm. They are not part of the fighting policy. The politicians of their school never have and never will take the field, and their only victory in this war consists in the fact that they have compelled the Gullies to comply with their demands. Their "pressure" on this point was tremendous, and it has been successful. Here their power to injure us was great, but their exertions will only show the spirit of that portion of their own soldiery and people who have heretofore supposed they were fighting for and supporting the President in efforts to uphold the Constitution and enforce the laws. An issue will soon be made in the North—a divided people there is as inevitable as fate.

OUR GENERALS.—The names of JACKSON, DONOSTRE, EVELL, D. H. HILL, have become household words in the South. All of them commanded brigades or divisions, we believe, in the first battle at Manassas, and they have since taken part in all the fights in front of Washington last summer and fall, in the Peninsula, before Richmond, at Manassas again, and lastly in Maryland—General EVELL, excepted, he having been seriously wounded near Centerville as to have been incapacitated from accompanying his division into Maryland.

All of these officers were educated at West Point. Jackson graduated in 1812. He was in the Mexican war, was attached to MONROE's battery, and was brevetted captain for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco, and major for like conduct at the storming of Chapultepec. He resigned from the army in 1852. EVELL left West Point in 1838. He was in the Mexican war, and was made captain by brevet for meritorious conduct in the battle of Contreras and Churubusco. D. H. HILL, graduated in 1838. He was also brevetted as captain for gallant services in the same battles, was with the storming party at the taking of Chapultepec, and for meritorious conduct on that occasion was brevetted major. He resigned in 1849, and was subsequently professor of mathematics in Washington College, Lexington, Va. A. P. HILL left West Point in 1842. He rose to the rank of captain, and then left the army. LONGSTREET graduated in 1838. He was an adjutant in the Mexican war, and was distinguished himself at Contreras, Churubusco, El Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, for which he received the "brevet first of captain, and then of major." He was severely wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec.

EFFECT IN EUROPE.—Alluding to the argument used by the abolitionists of the North, that the emancipation proclamation will change the public opinion of Europe concerning the war, and secure for the Federal cause sympathy where it now has hostility, and remove all danger of intervention, the Chicago Times expresses "patent expectations" as to the result, and fears that "the European governments will construe the proclamation as introducing the element of servile insurrection into the war, and that they will cry out against this barbarous and contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and that they will make persistence in the policy the pretext for intervention."

The Times is, we believe, correct. We have yet to meet the great Southern gentleman who says that the European governments, notwithstanding their abolition proclivities, will be induced to exclusively favor the North. They understand, as well as it is understood on this side of the Atlantic, that LINCOLN was forced to occupy the ultra ground. His partisans had been promised, and they became clamorous. His armies were defeated, and found unable to cope with the armies of the Confederacy. He must satisfy the radicals, to get them to take part in the fight, and also, if possible, introduce a new element—that of a "servile insurrection"—as an ally. With the record of the two governments the South does not fear to go before the world.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AGAIN.

The Richmond Whig, of the 29th ult., received this morning, has a leader upon the recent proclamation of LINCOLN, which so fully sustains the views we have heretofore expressed ourselves, that we are free to adopt it in lieu of any remarks of our own to-day. The Whig says that "it will not be attended with any practical consequences in the South; but it serves to show the stage at which Northern opinion has arrived, and to indicate the views of the situation now held by the Washington government. As a hostile measure it will be simply devoid of results. That is to say, its effects will, in no wise, differ from the effects already experienced in those districts of the South which have been subjected to the rule of the enemy. It is now, and has for some time been, the practice of the Federal commanders not only to deprive the freedom of such slaves as might voluntarily seek their protection, but to steal all they can lay their hands on. Wherever a Yankee army has appeared, practical emancipation has followed in its train. At first, the system of negro-stealing was carried on without the direct sanction of the Federal government; but more lately, it has been expressly recognized and legalized by an act of the Federal Congress. General HUNTER, commanding in South Carolina, some time since issued a proclamation emancipating the slaves of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida; but his act was overruled by the government, doubtless for the reason that it was seen to be superfluous in those districts occupied by the Federalists, and inoperative in the parts of the country which were not reached by the Federal arms. An additional, and the ostensible, reason was that it was an act, the consummation of which the government expressly reserved to itself. LINCOLN had no notion of permitting HUNTER to usurp popularity with the abolitionists, or to involve the administration in the lack of a quarrel with the quasi conservatives. In regard to the material results to flow from this measure, the New York World has seized the occasion, when it speaks of the absurdity of this general confiscation of property in an extensive territory still under the sway of the Confederate government. We have, as yet, but few indications of the manner in which the proclamation has been received at the North. The abolitionists, of course, hail with exultation, and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no longer maintain this equivocal position. The policy of the abolitionists and the sign of the cross of the triumph of their school, and the signal of decisive victory over the modified conservatism of the LINCOLN Cabinet. The Democrats and conservatives may denounce it, and probably seize upon it as the basis of a political issue against the government. The thing would certainly have been done before, but for the fear of arousing an opposition in the North, and thus losing power in the approaching elections. But the time has come when the government can no